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Casas the source of all the evil that flooded Perú in the middle of the sixteenth century, and the greatest enemy the Indians ever had. He does not say this in so many words, but he leaves the reader to understand it from the facts related.

The absence of geographical information applies only to the two volumes before us. From references to the three volumes that will follow we conclude that especially the last (fifth) book will make up for the deficiency. Let us hope that the remainder of the work may soon appear in print.

The typography is commendable. The samples of the handwriting (two of which are of a geographic nature, and give a fair idea of the settlements along the western coast of America, north and south) are quite interesting. For his time, Gutierrez wrote a very clear and exceedingly legible hand. It must be said, also, that Gutierrez, after his return to Mexico, continued to work on his narratives, and that they were probably finished only in the first years of the seventeenth century. He also claims to have written a book under the title of *Colloquios*, the whereabouts of which is still unknown.

Let us hope that the publication of ancient texts relative to Spanish America, in which work Spain is justly foremost, will give us at last some of the more important manuscripts which are still unpublished. There exists, for instance, in private hands at Madrid, the third part of the Chronicle of Cieza, which is invaluable for Peru and its primitive condition. The *Epítome del Nuevo Reyno de Granada*, by the conqueror, Gonzalo Jiminez de Quesada, written in 1539, also exists in the Archives of Madrid. So does the remarkable description of Peru, as far as the jurisdiction of Almagro extended, in 1539, by Father Cristóval de Molina. The time for "Columbiana" is about over; they have ruled long enough. Let Americana of the sixteenth century have their chance also, to be presented to the student in an accurate and accessible form, as they have always come to us from Spain.

A. F. B.

Il Tibet (Geografia, Storia, Religione, Costumi) secondo la Relazione del Viaggio del P. Ippolito Desideri (1715-1721). By Carlo Puini. lxiv and 402 pages, Appendices and Index. Italian Geographical Society, Rome, 1904.

Prof. Carlo Puini rediscovered, in 1875, the long-forgotten manuscript "Ragguaglio," in which the Jesuit Father Desideri gave a description of his travels and missionary work in Persia, Kashmir, the Moghul Empire and Great and Little Tibet, in the early part of the eighteenth century. He lived for six years in Lhasa—a longer time than any other European has ever spent there. The manuscript was rediscovered at Pistoia in the library of Cavaliere Rossi-Cassigoli, who, however, refused to permit Prof. Puini to publish the valuable document, as he hoped to sell it to the Hakluyt Society, to be published in English. This arrangement was not completed, however—perhaps on account of the death of the owner. It was not till 1901 that the Italian Geographical Society gave assistance that enabled Prof. Puini to publish a part of the work.

The portion now printed is confined to the sections on Tibet, is a little less than half of the manuscript, and the more valuable part of it. Nearly half of the book deals with Tibetan Buddhism and Lamaism, with the strange religious systems that preceded them. As all other matters relating to Tibet are now better understood than the religions that for many ages enchained it and stifled all progress, the account that Desideri wrote of them, qualified as he was by intellectual equipment and thorough acquaintance with the Tibetan language, will be especially valuable to students of this phase of Asiatic history.